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"The Historical Books;" Part III with "The New Testament." Only twenty-six pages are given to Jesus, five to the Psalms, and none to the wisdom books. The book gives evidence of a very imperfect assimilation of the results of modern criticism. Its *dicta* are quite unreliable, and at times amusing. Whatever there may be of value is spoiled by a persistent use of incorrect English.—C. D. GRAY.

The Great Symbols. By W. J. Townsend. (London: Kelly, 1901; pp. 200; 2s. 6d.) The starting-point of the author's thought is that the various parts and aspects of the Old Testament ritual are significant. This was also the principle upon which the older typologists based their interpretations, not only of the ritual, but of the whole Old Testament history. Dr. Townsend, however, discards the fanciful and arbitrary typology of the older writers on the subject. But when we come to his own views we fail to see that he substitutes a sounder principle of interpretation. The difference between his explanations of the great symbols and the typology which he sets aside as fantastic, is one not of class, but of variety within the class. If his results are not as grotesque as those of the older typologists, it is because he has brought to his task a generally healthier view of the Bible and its inspiration. The book may, therefore, be regarded as more satisfactory than similar books published fifty years ago, but by no means a true and final interpretation of the profoundly significant emblems of the old ritual.—A. C. ZENOS.

Grammatica Linguae Hebraicae, cum exercitiis et glossario. Studiis academicis accommodata a Vinc. Zapletal: (Paderbornae: Schoeningh, 1902; pp. viii + 138; M. 2.80.) This is a grammar intended primarily for the use of the author's own classes in their first study of the language, and is therefore written in Latin, since the constituency of the University of Freiburg (Switzerland) includes students of various nationalities, many of whom are but slightly acquainted with German. The treatment is concise and clear, and well calculated to bring before the student the more important facts of Hebrew grammar. However, the author is concerned with mere phenomena, almost to the exclusion of all consideration of the fundamental laws of the language. He is content to enumerate facts for the most part, without making any attempt to explain them. This is hardly the most attractive, or the most effective, method, even for beginners. The discussion of noun-formations, as well as the whole treatment of the vowels, is very inade-